

# The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

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## MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

My mother's voice! I hear it now,  
I feel her hand upon my brow,  
As when, in heart-felt joy,  
She raised her evening hymn of praise,  
And called down blessings on the days  
Of her beloved boy.

My mother's voice! I hear it now,  
Her hand is on my burning brow,  
As that in early hour,  
When fever throbbled in all my veins,  
And that kind hand first soothed my pains  
With healing power.

My mother's voice! it sounds as when  
She read to me of holy men,  
The Patriarchs of old;  
And gazing downward in my face,  
She seemed each infant thought to trace  
My blue eyes told.

It comes—when thoughts unhalloved throng,  
When in sweet dream I lie;  
When round my heart;  
As when at eve it rose on high,  
I hear and think that she is nigh,  
And they depart.

Though round my heart all, all beside  
The voice of Friendship, Love, had died;  
That voice would linger there;  
As when, soft pillowed on her breast,  
Her eyes first lighted my infant rest,  
Or rose in prayer.

## THE DEATHBED.

BY T. HOOD.

We watched her breathing through the night,  
Her breathing soft and low,  
As in her breast the wave of life,  
Kept leaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak—  
So slowly moved our feet;  
As we had left her half our powers  
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,  
Our fears our hopes belied;  
We thought her dying when she slept,  
And sleeping when she died!

'Tis when the morn came dim and sad—  
And chill with early showers,  
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had  
Another morn than ours!

From the Ladies Companion.

## THE CONFLAGRATION.

Alas, Granger, my good fellow, how are you?" exclaimed George Rutzen to his friend, as they met one fine December day in Wall street. "Every thing is settled, have spoken to the clergyman, and this evening you call the lovely Caroline yours. What a lucky fellow you are—every thing prospers with you."

"Why, yes," replied his friend, complacently: "I have nothing to complain of—my affairs are every thing I could wish." "Your store is filled with hundreds of thousands worth of goods—your new house is completely finished in the most costly manner, and to-night you will choose the chosen one of your heart."

"Yes, it is true, and I wish all my friends were as well off as myself."

George sighed—Oh, that I were as lucky as you, but I am one of the most unfortunate fellows alive. Every thing goes against me—I have been unlucky in business and in love. The scold mother of my Julia not only refuses her sanction to my attachment to her daughter, but is using every endeavor to force her into a marriage with that old Seldford, because he is rich!"

"Well, well! keep up your spirits, my poor George. They say fortune's wheel is always turning, and if you are at the bottom, you are sure when it moves to go to the top—while at every change I must be plunged the deeper."

"Perhaps so—but good morning. The church will be lighted at seven—after the ceremony we shall repair to your house, where the supper I have ordered I hope will suit you."

"Thank you—you are a very efficient groomsmen. Good morning—we meet at seven."

At the hour appointed, the bridal party entered the church, and as Augustus Granger led his lovely bride up the aisle, the friends assembled around the altar thought they had seldom looked on a finer couple. Young Rutzen came next but he had not the felicity of walking with his Julia, as she was forced to enter by the side of her rich but disagreeable lover. The ceremony over, the whole drove to the elegant mansion of the bridegroom. As he led his young wife into the brilliantly lighted rooms and placed her on a sofa, he gazed anxiously into her face, to mark the first impressions of her new house. With a smile of pleasure Caroline glanced around her:

"Augustus, you have displayed much taste in your furniture."

"Do you like it?"

"Indeed I do. Had I selected it myself I could not have been better suited; and see, Julia, there is a darling French work table in the next room, on purpose for me; oh, we shall be so happy here!"

Julia enjoyed her cousin's happiness but sighed that her own loved one had not such a home to offer her, and then she would not be sacrificed to the ambitious views of her mother. Julia possessed a yielding, timid disposition, and had not courage to stand her mother's arbitrary will, but accepted the attentions of the rich Seldford, although devotedly attached to young Rutzen.

At nine, the company began to assemble and soon the rooms were graced with the select few of the fashion and beauty of the city. The supper was pronounced complete and hilarity and happiness reigned in the hearts of all. During a temporary lull in the conversation at the table, the alarming toll of the fire bell was heard; and at the same time the windows were shaken by a violent gust of wind.

"What a terrible night for a fire," said

Julia, "I pity the poor creature who shall be turned out in this cold weather."

"Come, come cousin," said Augustus, gaily, "away with such chilling images—Here, take some Champagne. No one must mar my wedding feast with such gloomy anticipations. Let the world go as it will, we will be happy here."

The sentiment found universal approbation and glasses were filled to the happiness of the bride and groom. At that moment the door opened and a young man entered, who touched the shoulder of the groom, and retreating to the other end of the room, beckoned him to follow. Granger, astonished at the interruption would have refused, but there was something so appalling in the pale face and disordered dress of the young man whom he recognized as his head clerk, that he arose and was soon engaged in a low but animated conversation.

In a few moments after he beckoned to Seldford and Rutzen, who immediately left the room in great haste. By degrees all the gentlemen had gathered in a group. Something extremely agitating seemed to be going forward, and the cheek of the bride blanched. A stillness reigned over the table which had so lately echoed to their gayety. The tolling of the bells and the tumult in the street became louder. The gentlemen had nearly all left the room, when the door again opened, and one of them returned.

"Come, Granger," said he, "you have not a moment to lose, if you would save your papers. Half the town is on fire! So dread, full a sight I have never seen: where it will end, heaven only knows!"

Augustus approached the bride—his lips quivered with emotion but he struggled for composure. "My love I must leave you even on my bridal night, if I would save you from ruin—my all is at stake! But keep up your courage, and I hope to return ere long."

"So soon to part!" she exclaimed, and for a moment the head of the bride sank on her husband's shoulders; but raising herself, she added, "away dearest, you will find me worthy of you; whatever happens I will bear it with fortitude."

He sprang from the room followed by the remainder of the gentlemen, and the bride sat surrounded by her friends, hour after hour, awaiting their return. At last one arrived. His accounts of the tremendous conflagration, and destruction of valuable goods trodden under foot, made them sick at heart.

"Thank heaven," he said, "my store is out of danger. If it were not, I should be a poor man, indeed; but I have locked it up and here is the key."

He had scarcely finished when a servant opened the door, followed by a gentleman. Mr. Allerton, he observed, "I am commissioned by the mayor to request the key of your store for the purpose of blowing it up, as that is the only means which can be used to stop the raging element, which is devouring the city. Engines are of no use, the hose lays like a frozen serpent on the ground."

Mr. Allerton gazed a few moments on his wife and daughter; but the next he handed the key to the gentleman; "It is for the good of the community. All I am worth in the world is in that store."

"Sir, you act like a Christian, and doubtless will receive your reward."

"Come wife, come girls, continued Mr. Allerton, when the gentleman had departed, let us go and take one more look at your home—heaven only knows how long it will be ours."

The carriages of the other guests soon after arriving, they all departed, and left Julia and Caroline alone. Midnight had passed, and for two dreary hours after, they were wandering from window to window, in hopes of seeing Mr. Granger return.

But it seemed to them as if the world was on fire, and they were alone left to struggle with the devouring element. The heavens were illuminated. Lurid clouds loaded with flakes of fire, were passing incessantly over the city, while vast masses of flame were springing up to the heavens, and goods were piled up in the street, and confusion reigned over all. Occasionally an explosion shook the house to its very centre, and sent them trembling to each other's arms. Two more hours passed over; Caroline at last heard her husband's foot; He entered—but oh, how different from the elegantly dressed, the confident and happy bridegroom of the evening!

"My poor Augustus!" exclaimed Caroline, throwing her arms round his neck. He heeded her not, but stood gazing into the fire, an image of calm despair.

"Caroline," said he in a low and sad tone, "I am a ruined man! Four hours ago I was worth half a million; now not a cent. My fine store and rich goods are reduced to ashes, and the men who owed me are involved in the wide destruction; and what is worse, I have ruined you. Oh! it is that which rends my heart—were I but alone I could bear it better."

"Dearest Augustus, do not grieve for me, you know I can live on a very little with you."

"But I have not that little to offer—you must now beg for a living."

"Beg! oh no, I can work—I am strong and healthy and will work for you. How many women support themselves by the labor of their hands, and why cannot I?"

Augustus pressed her to his breast. "I have not lost all, I grate that I am! You, my dearest treasure, are left. 'Tis true, my earnings are gone; but I can go to work again, and may be able to keep you from want."

Caroline, by her soothing manner and dauntless confidence, aroused her husband from his despondency and inspired new life into him. "This costly furniture," said she, "must all be sold, for plainer will suit our fortunes better; two rooms we can reserve for ourselves, but as you have lost your store you shall have the rest. This front room will make a very nice office, and with your friends and good character, you will still be able to stem the torrent; while

I, to do my part, will discharge some of the servants and wait on myself."

With thanks and almost adoration for her kindness, he left her, to endeavor to assist his friends in distress. When he had departed, Caroline called on her weeping Julia to assist her, and with the help of her servants, proceeded to put her plans into execution. The costly curtains and carpets were removed. The rose wood chairs, chandeliers and other ornaments were taken out; and when young Granger returned at day break, with Seldford and Rutzen, with a few goods saved from the fire, they started with surprise to see the metamorphosis. A plain carpet was on the floor, and a few plain chamber chairs stood around. From a costly drawing room it was changed by some magic into a comfortable office. The fire burnt brightly, and on the table was placed a hot breakfast which gladdened the sight of the cold and weary trio.

Augustus seated his friends at the table and departed to seek for the minister, an angel who had devoted himself to his comfort. The hour passed with his young bride there, was fraught with more true happiness than any in his more prosperous days.

Rutzen was soon by the side of Julia. "Heaven has been kind to me," he said, "I have lost nothing, but Seldford, whose money lay in insurance, is ruined."

Julia clasped her hands, and a glow of pleasure almost passed over her cheek. "Alas, poor man!" she exclaimed, checking herself—"I am sorry for him. Now, however, I shall be released, for mother only wished me to marry him for his money."

"And I have now a hope of obtaining my Julia. To-morrow I will more apply to your mother, and I am sure she will not object."

Nor did she. The utter prostration of her plans seemed to the stricken woman, as an interposition of Providence, and she no longer opposed her daughter's happiness. "They were married soon after, and were received in Caroline's house as boarders, who thus sought to lighten her husband's expenses. With his Caroline to encourage him, Granger has gone to work with double energy, no longer despairing of retrieving his fallen fortune, and no one feels more truly the force of these soft lines of Scott:

"Oh woman! in our hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,  
When care an anguish wring the brow,  
Oh! then a ministering angel thou!"

A CURIOUSITY.—Directly east of the south part of this city and in a right line with Division, Liberty, and Washington streets, there is a high bank from which sand and gravel is obtained for filling in streets and the large meadow at the south of the city, which is now being filled and laid out into city lots. This bank at its highest part is estimated at 300 feet high, above the level of Division and Liberty streets, leading directly towards and terminating at its base.

Two or three weeks since, there was an extensive slide or avalanche from the top of the bank while the workmen were at dinner, carrying down about a quarter of an acre in surface, propelling it to within a few rods of four or five of the nearest houses. Yesterday about 10 o'clock in the morning, a stream of water gushed out of the earth, near the top of the bank only five or six feet below the surface of the land above, and immediately made its way down the declivity, carrying in its course loose earth and sand, depositing mud and discharging its waters along Division and Liberty streets. The water still continues to flow, and its quantity is said to increase. It descends nearly 300 feet, with a noise which may be heard at the distance of half a mile. The vein of water which has thus obtained vent is probably supplied from some reservoir among the hills and high lands at the east of the city.—Troy Whig.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—We have heard little for some time of the Virginia gold mines, and what we have heard was not very favorable. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer alludes to them in the following encouraging terms:

"We have conversed with a gentleman lately returned from an exploration in part of the Gold Region, and on whose veracity we can rely, who exhibited to our view several of the richest specimens of ore obtained from different mines—the supplies of which he describes as inexhaustible. The mines of Booker, Eldridge, Morton and Ayres, in Buckingham; with those of Hughes, Busby, Moss, &c. in Goodland and Fluvanna, may vie for richness and extent with any in the known world.—Joined to these, he has acquired information of the richest veins of Copper, Iron, and Marble in the most eligible situations for operating and transporting—only requiring enterprise and a comparatively small capital to render them available. Thus our mineral treasures, combined with our valuable staples so widely diffused, must soon tend to raise our highly gifted State to the rank she ought to assume."

NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—It was stated at the annual meeting of the Geographical Society, on Tuesday, that on account of the discoveries of Capt. Back, in his recent expedition, a deputation from the Society, consisting of the Earl of Ripon, Sir John Franklin, and Captain Back, had waited upon the lords of the admiralty with the different views that had been given to the society upon the subject. On their representation, his majesty's ship Terror had been placed under the command of Captain Back to proceed to the Mayne river, on the western coast of North America, near Sir Thomas Ross's Welcome. His first directions were to ascertain the most convenient place for the transportation of boats and stores across the intervening isthmus, and, having placed his ship in security, he was to proceed with the resources placed at his command along the shores of Prince Regent's Inlet, and connect the point whence

he will start with Hecla and Fanny Straits and Point Turnagain. The utmost exertion is being used in fitting out the expedition, which it is expected, will sail the first week in June.

MILITARY.—A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States was lately read a third time and passed in the Senate. It provides that there shall be added to each company of artillery of the Army one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, two corporals, and twenty seven privates; and to each company of infantry one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one sergeant, two corporals, and thirty privates; and to each company of dragoons one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and one saddler. The present regimental sergeants-major and quartermaster-sergeants, and first sergeants to be discontinued, and in lieu thereof shall be appointed, for each regiment, two subadjutants, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of cadets. The bill further authorizes the President to assign to any officer of the Army, when necessary, the duties of paymaster; and provides that five additional surgeons and ten additional assistant surgeons to the army be appointed. The bill authorizes the President, when deemed expedient, to cause one of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of riflemen, and another regiment to be equipped and serve as a regiment of light infantry.

PROSPECTS OF MICHIGAN.—The Michigan yesterday morning brought into this city the greatest load of passengers that was ever landed here—there being not less than 7 or 800 souls. We learn that at Buffalo the rush to get on board of her was so great, that the captain refused passages to many persons previous to the regular hour of leaving—there not being room to accommodate them.

All the boats that come in seem to be loaded down to the extent of their capacity. Within a week past, there have been landed on our wharves from steamboats and schooners at least 10,000 souls. This may seem to our eastern readers to be almost incredible, but we can assure them it is no exaggeration. At some of our hotels, and we have a great many, from 850 to 900 persons have taken breakfast in one morning.—Detroit Journal, May 31.

FATAL DUEL AT WASHINGTON.—Daniel Key son of F. S. Key of Washington city, fell in a duel on Wednesday evening with John H. Seldford, near that city. Both the young men were attached to the Navy.—The cause of the meeting is not known—not a whisper of the affair was heard till it was all over. The first notice the parents received of the unfortunate affair, was the arrival at their home of their son's lifeless body. He died on the field—the ball of his adversary having passed through his body.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The subjoined paragraph is from the Northampton Courier of yesterday.

"ROBINSON, who was tried last week in New York for the murder of Helen Jewett came up in the steamboat to Middletown the other day. His father lives in Durham Conn. A lady was in the same boat with him, whose name, curious as it may appear, was HELEN JEWETT. We have the fact from undoubted authority, and hence the origin of the rumor last week south of us, that the murdered woman was still alive!"

A CAT IN CHANCERY.—A venerable cat recently died in England. Blocher (the name of this pet of the pettiest) was the favorite of a lady, who, at her death, left the sum of ten pounds per annum for the sustenance and support of the mouser. In consequence of some litigation in relation to the lady's estates, the cat became a ward in Chancery, and received annually, through the hands of a trustee, the sum, or the avails thereof, left by its indulgent mistress.

A SCENE IN KENTUCKY.—Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard; all ran to the spot. When they arrived they saw a bear and a man in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under—and the man's wife standing by and hollaing "Fair play! fair play!" The company ran up and insisted on parting them. The woman said "No, no, let them fight; it's the first I ever saw in which I didn't care which whipped."

THE INSTRUMENTAL SURVEY OF THE BELFAST AND QUEBEC RAILROADS was commenced last Monday under the direction and superintendence of Col. S. H. Long, of the United States—Geographical Engineers. But one party is now in the field, although Col. L. has collected the elements principally of a second party which will probably be organized on the arrival of their instruments now on board the Boston Packet, on her way to Belfast. It is understood that one of the surveying parties, after arriving at the summit level, between Belfast and the Kennebec, will proceed to survey the northern extremity of the route at the province line.—Belfast Journal.

NIAGARA FALLS FOR SALE.—Mr. Rathburn and other proprietors of the village of Niagara Falls, offer for sale in the Black Rock Advocate, this valuable property with its admirable water facilities. The water and manufacturing facilities of this tremendous torrent of all the contents of the great lakes above, falling down a precipice of 150 feet, are no doubt, immense—enough to satisfy the ambition of the most ultra tariff man; combining also a scenery which, for grandeur and sublimity is unequalled in the world, and which would make a perfect paradise for a Shakespeare, a Goethe or a Byron if poets were not all too miserably poor to purchase even the meanest garret, much less such a home as this.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—A respectable cabinet maker of this city, who is fa-

mous for odd sayings, while standing against the Post Office the other morning in rather a melancholy mood was addressed by a friend, with, "what's the word this morning?" "O, I don't know,—I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Well," said his friend, "I wish the whole town was lined with such charitable men as you are: you are always giving away more or less, always giving something to the poor. Who is made happy this morning by your charity?" Judge of his friends surprise, when, with a long sigh, the benevolent man replied—"My Wife."

PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

The steamer Canada arrived in port last evening at four o'clock, having left Quebec on Monday evening at six, with upwards of one thousand passengers on board, principally English and Irish emigrants.—Mon. Treat Herald.

U. S. Bank Notes bear a premium of 2 1-2 and 3 per cent, in Tennessee.

GOLD.—From returns received at the Treasury, it appears that during the past week alone, \$205,625 of gold was coined at the mint. This is an amount nearly equal to the whole average annual coinage before 1834.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—On the 5th inst., there arrived at Quebec twenty-three hundred and eight settlers from Europe.

THE DEPOSIT BILL.—The following is a copy of the bill, as amended by the House of Representatives and passed in concurrence by the Senate.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE DEPOSITS OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the Banks incorporated by the several States, or by the legislative councils of the respective territories, for those territories, as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. And in those states, territories, or districts in which there are no banks, or in which no bank can be employed as a depository bank, and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a bank, or banks, in some other state, territory, or district, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the states, territories or districts, so destitute of banks, as banks of deposit; and to receive through such agencies such deposits of the public money, as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points; the duties and liabilities of every bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency as are the duties and liabilities of depository banks generally under the provisions of this act. Provided, That at least one such bank shall be selected in each state and territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any depository bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the banks so selected shall be in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any point or place, at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no bank located which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in a safe condition, or where all the banks at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions of this act, or where such banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place, to be deposited in a bank or banks in the same state, or in some other state, or in the adjacent states, on the terms hereinafter prescribed. Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said banks, or from changing the terms of deposit, or to prevent the said banks at any time from declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money, upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public money on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the secretary of the treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and also a copy of its charter; and likewise such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

First.—Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not ex-

ceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors or a copy of the charter.

And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as relate to the said statements. Provided that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the accounts of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Secondly.—To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the treasurer of the U. States, and to pay all checks, warrants, drafts, drawn on such deposits in specie, if required by the holder thereof.

Thirdly.—To give, whenever required by the secretary of the treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States and territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

Fourthly.—To render the government of the United States all the duties and services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches as offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposit of the public money, which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall after the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts, in the name and for and on behalf of the United States, with the said banks so selected or employed, whereby the said banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, if, at any time, any one of said banks fail or refuse to perform any of said duties or services as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or if any of said banks shall, at any time, refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the bank; in any and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposit at the time of such discontinuance.

And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately, if in session, and if not in session, then at the commencement of its next session, the facts and reasons which have induced such discontinuance.

And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks as a place of deposit of the public money, for any of the causes herebefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to deposit the money thus withdrawn in some other bank as a place of deposit already selected, or to select some other bank as a place of deposit, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act.

And in default of any bank to receive such deposit, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said banks as places of deposit of the public money, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the several state and district banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States shall continue to be depositories aforesaid, upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session, a statement of the number and names of the banks employed as depositories of the public money, and of their condition, and the amount of public money deposited in each as shown by their returns at the Treasury; and if the selection of any bank as a depository of the public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury while Congress is in session, he shall immediately report the name and condition of such bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be